

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

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## L. ZECKENDORF & CO TUCSON, A. T.

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## ALL ABOUT COREA.

A STRANGE COUNTRY INHABITED  
BY STRANGE PEOPLE.

They Have Recently Charged Foreigners,  
Especially Japanese, with Boiling and  
Eating Corean Boys, and They Threatened  
Serious Things for the Foreigners.

The recent excitement in Corea on the report that children were being kidnapped and sold to the Japanese to be cooked and eaten was a very serious matter. The foreigners were implicated, and it took no less than three proclamations, the last signed by the king himself, to allay the feeling of the people.



MAP OF COREA.

Corea is in Asia, occupying a peninsula resembling Florida in shape and extending toward Japan. There are 10,000,000 of people on 80,000 square miles. From the evidence given to the reported eating of boiled or roasted children by the Japanese, it is to be inferred that the Coreans are not in a remarkably high state of civilization, and their ideas of justice are especially crude. One of the first legal proceedings a barbarous people learns is the method of Judge Lynch, and the Coreans in the recent troubles not only reversed the assumption that a man is supposed to be innocent until proved guilty, but put the accused to death by mob power on accusation. The first proclamation informed the people that children were being stolen, but if they put the accused to death their voices would be still, and there would be no way of finding out anything further; the second called the attention of the people to the truth that rumors did not make facts; and the third, coming from the king, offered a reward for any man found spreading a false report or bringing a false accusation. The reward alone proved effective.

But we are not to expect much of a people who pay tribute both to China and Japan, and among whom persons are to be found willing to offer themselves as slaves, or sell their children into slavery; where nearly all other ranks are better than merchants, who with footmen, jailers, monks, butchers and sovercers make up the lowest rank in society. But why a policeman ranks as high as he does, where so little attention is paid to his authority, there seems to be no clear explanation.

A singular feature is that the modern labor movement is strong among these otherwise benighted people. The artisans and laborers are united in powerful guilds, which control the services and wages in the country.

After an interregnum the great powers selected Prince Leopold of Belgium for king of Corea, but he renounced his claim a few months later. In 1893 the powers selected Otho of Bavaria, who became king at the age of 17, and had a troubled reign of thirty years. In October, 1893, he abdicated in the face of a revolution, and the national council provided for the election of a king by universal suffrage. Prince Alfred England was chosen by an immense majority, but England declined to consent. On March 30, 1894, the national assembly chose Prince George of Denmark. The great powers confirmed the election and on Oct. 31 he ascended the throne. The finances were in great disorder, but he has slowly improved the administration, and Corea is now in a flourishing condition. His wife is a daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and their son will doubtless prove a popular king.

William R. Foster, the forger and embezzler, who stole so much money from the New York Produce Exchange gratuity fund, was one of the most trusted men in New York. His father's cool \$500,000 and the recipient of the recent income of \$10,000 per annum. When the peculations of Bedell, that forger on a grand scale, were revealed, business men in general began to feel a little nervous and went to work to overhaul their books and papers, looking over the most dangerous of the forgers.

It is a very singular fact, by the way, that this accusation of stealing, robbing and eating children is one that comes up from time to time with almost calendar regularity among the dark races of mankind. Twice since Christian missionaries were domiciled in China has a regular panic risen among the people on the sub-



WILLIAM R. FOSTER.

Everybody has his or her way of living, and if they would tell the whole race might be benefited by it. But whatever the theories may be, whether one reader believes in a meat diet and another does not, it would be interesting to know how each succeeded. The writer has often heard the remark: "I wonder how a man on \$10 manages to live?" Yes, it may be a wonder, but hundreds of men do it, and the writer knows, within the range of his own experience at least, half a dozen men who do it and it seems very nicely. Their lives were inexpensive but neat and attractive. They wore clean clothes, the children went to school, and the children of some other men who came more, and the presumption is that each of these families got enough to eat. At all events they certainly look as if they did. Now, with a little study, the writer does not hesitate to say many families could save money. "Where?" Right in the house, right on top of the table. If a man could control his dishes and didn't care whether he will later be troubled with dyspepsia, all right; but if he has not the very necessary "where-with" to ought to knock off on some of his meat bills. By this means he would have more money to spend for clothing and for a few of the things he cannot now enjoy and which he is forced to consider as luxuries.—Boston Globe.

## WILLIAM H. BARNUM.

Prominent in National Politics for Many Years.

Among those prominent in national politics during the exciting period of the electoral commission was Mr. William H. Barnum. In 1863, 1872 and 1876 Mr. Barnum was a large contributor to the Democratic campaign fund, and afterwards, as chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee, he became one of the most prominent Democrats in the United States. Mr. Barnum was born in Connecticut in 1818. His education was obtained in the public schools, and he entered the business of iron manufacture at Lime Rock, Connecticut. He was a member of the Connecticut State Senate, and in 1860 was elected to Congress and re-elected through successive terms till 1876, when he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the term of Orrin S. Ferry, deceased, ending March 4, 1879. His ability as a political manager led to his being placed on the national Democratic committee in 1872 and 1876. In the latter year Mr. Barnum was elected chairman of the committee, and Col. Pelton, Governor Tilden's nephew, was acting manager. Upon Mr. Hewitt's resignation on the receipt of the decision of the electoral commission, Mr. Barnum was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hewitt. In 1880 he was unanimously re-elected chairman, and four years later he was chosen again. He devoted himself so unceasingly to his duties as to neglect his health, and was obliged to take some rest. He was next placed in charge of the campaign just ended. He had determined to retire in 1884, but a large iron manufacturer, and as the campaign turned upon tariff issues, he feared that his withdrawal would be attributed to want of agreement with the Democratic party. He therefore accepted the nomination. The duties of his position were a great strain upon his health, especially as he was compelled to irregular habits. He kept in harness, however, remaining in his room in the Fifth Avenue hotel until a few days before the election. On Nov. 3 he went to Lime Rock to vote.

## ABOUT TO ABDICATE.

The King of Greece Will Retire to His Old Home in Denmark.

But a few weeks since the cable announced that the crown prince of Greece was to marry Princess Sophia, sister of the emperor of Germany; and now the king of Greece announces that on the eve of that marriage he will abdicate and retire to his old home in Denmark. The reasons are not given, but his reign has been a troubled one, and it is easy to see why he has concluded that his son, born in Greece of a Russian mother, much beloved by the people, will be a more popular and therefore a more successful ruler than himself.

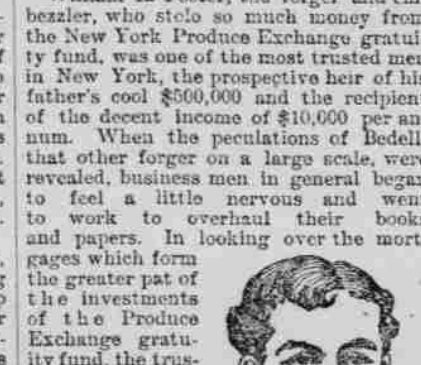


KING OF GREECE.

There is a historic old jail at Liberty, Mo., whose walls are crumbling, and which will doubtless soon pass away. Liberty and jail are not words which one would expect to see linked together, though they have frequently been so joined in political and religious history. The Liberty jail comes in under the latter head. It is known as the "Old Mormon Jail," from the fact of its having been the best prison in that portion of the state at the time of the Mormon wars. Among the Mormons once confined there were Joseph Smith, the great prophet and leader; Hyman Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, Caleb Baldwin and Alexander McRae. They were brought there after being captured at Far West in 1838 and remained for six months. It was constructed in 1833, and was the first jail ever built in Clay county. It was a strongly built two-story structure, with two walls, one of heavy timbers and an outer one of large stones. The first floor is on the order of a dungeon. The door is of oak, studded with heavy wrought nails. Two windows on the north side admitted light and air. The west wall of stone has almost entirely fallen down, and the roof that once shaded the moldy earth below has collapsed.

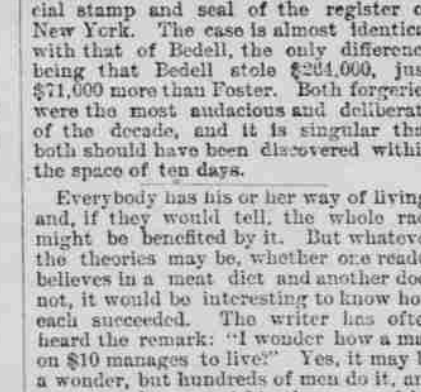
## THE OLD JAIL AT LIBERTY.

The most recent coal-mining strike in Umbria, which recently collided with and sank the French steamer Iberia in New York bay and also punched large holes in her bows, is one of the finest vessels of a line noted for floating palaces. She is one of the fastest, best equipped, and has made some pretty races with rival ocean greyhounds. The Iberia was built at Glasgow in 1884. She is 501 feet long, and has a breadth of 57 feet and a depth of 28 feet. She is built of steel, and has two large smokestacks and three masts. At present there are yards on the foremast only. Her engine is 7,718 horse power, and she has a registered horse power of 2,500.



THE UMBRIA.

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THE UMBRIA.

A novel electric railway is undergoing construction in a suburb of St. Paul. The railroad is an elevated structure, and the cars are hung low to the street level. They hang from tracks of wheels, taking their power from the tracks, which are charged with electricity. A speed of from eight to ten miles an hour is aimed for the cars. A passenger on a west bound train from Chicago had his money in one of his shoes when he stepped out. He placed the shoe and its mate in the aisle, near his berth. A porter, having subsequently blackened the shoes and found the "hidden treasure," returned it to the owner, who is said to have demanded a light so that he could count the money and see if the finder had taken any.

## A GROWING TERRITORY.

ARIZONA AWAKENING TO A NEW AND VIGOROUS LIFE.

Its Marvelous Soil For Fruit Rearing and Its Fine Agricultural Possibilities.

(Denver republicans.)

Peaches, fresh figs, oranges and grapes lay upon the dressing-case and table of the room at the Windsor, occupied by Thomas E. Farish, commissioner of immigration of Arizona, yesterday, piled up in tropical profusion.

"These grew in my neighbor's garden," said he, "and I hastily gathered them as I was preparing for an unexpected departure to Denver in response to a telegram to meet Major Powell, chief of the Bureau of Geological Survey, to-morrow. They are not exceptionally good—only a fair sample of what we can raise in the Salt river valley, of which Phoenix is the commercial center."

"Arizona," he went on to say, "is emerging from a cloud of prejudice. In the early days of its organization it started on a career under difficulties that would discourage the most sanguine settler. It was indeed dark and bloody ground. For years a continued story of Indian warfare blotted the name of the territory. The days of trouble from the Indians are over, and we are now commencing to show the world what we have and what we can produce."

"Our soil is of a sandy loam in the Salt river valley. It is capable of the most prolific fruit growing of any section of the United States, with the aid of irrigation. It has been shown by the recent developments made by Lieutenant Frank Cushing, under authority of the Smithsonian Institute and the patronage of Mrs. Hemingway of Boston, that in the eighth and ninth centuries this same valley contained and supported a population of 300,000. It could the more easily do so again owing to the improved knowledge of the cultivation of the soil and irrigation. We have 100 miles of ditches in this valley alone, covering 300,000 acres. In constructing these ditches we have found many of the waterways of these extinct people."

"On this land we grow peaches, apricots, oranges, figs, dates and the best grapes in the world. We have fruit the year round. In January some of the figs which have been picked for three months before, from June, in February and March the raspberries and strawberries ripen. The apricots come in April and May. In April the figs and in May the peaches appear and then the dates and oranges through the succeeding months. So prolifically does the fruit grow that with our present facilities of reaching markets it cannot be disposed of. From 20 acres of fruit \$5,000 could be realized each year."

"This productivity of soil is not confined to the Salt river valley," he continued, "but all through the valleys of the Colorado, the Gila (pronounced Hecla), the San Pedro, Santa Cruz and Verde rivers are rich bodies of bottom land which can be found in the world. Ditches are now being taken out on the Gila river which will irrigate many hundreds of thousands of acres; and in the whole territory not less than 2,000,000 acres are susceptible to cultivation—cereals, vegetables and the harder fruits in the north and the tropical fruits and grapes of the south—for which we want a market, and to grow which we want water."

"Arizona is a territory of great contrasts. The world does not know it but there are 16,000 to 20,000 square miles of pine and juniper on the mountains, and black walnut, white oak and wild cherry in the canyons, that is as valuable timber as can be found in the country. While at Prescott, with an altitude of 5,750 feet, blankets are always comfortable at night, at Phoenix with an altitude of 1,400 feet, and only 116 miles south, we have no snows, no winter, and the face of nature is only a change of verdure. In the Salt river valley we raise five crops of alfalfa a year. Already 20,000 head of beef cattle are being fattened, and before spring there will be \$50,000 head there getting in shape for market."

It would pay the Rio Grande company to construct a road from Durango to Phoenix. The distance is about 600 miles. The road would traverse a new country of rare productiveness. It would connect our finest fields with the markets not only of Colorado, but of the east. We ask no protective tariff, but only a chance to get our fruits to the world."

It is to ascertain from Major Powell his views regarding the storage of water along our streams, the chances for artesian wells, and how best to conduct our irrigation that I am here; as well, also to impart to him all the information I possess concerning Arizona."

## Ballot Reform.

Speaking of reform in our election methods, the Century, for December, says: "The most important legislative achievement of the year has been the enactment of a complete ballot law in Massachusetts. This measure while modeled primarily upon the bill which the New York legislature passed; but which Governor Hill vetoed, differs from it in many respects. It contains an especially valuable provision for preventing the forgery of official ballots, and the most intelligent and comprehensive application of the English and Australian systems so American needs which has been made. It places the entire printing and distributing of the ballots in the hands of the state, to be paid for at the public expense. It provides also, for independent nominations by a specified number of voters, and requires the printing of the residence, street and number, of each candidate after his name upon the ballot. It is likely to become the model for bills which are presented in other states, as indeed it ought to be; for, aside from its great merits, it would be most desirable to have our different state laws upon this subject as nearly homogeneous as possible."

The finest turnouts in the country and the best stock at Drew & Barnick's lively stable

## THE ARID REGIONS.

The Eastern People's Desire to Obtain Arid Lands.

The money appropriated by congress for the purpose of a hydrographic survey in the arid regions is attracting great attention at present, throughout the Union. People are anxious to ascertain what can be accomplished, and how can these arid lands be reclaimed and cultivated with profit. The American people are so rapid in their methods, and so impatient at anything and everything that does not promise quick returns, that they have quite overlooked the fact that irrigation is as old as man or nearly so. Although irrigation has accompanied the tiling of the ground from time immemorial, and probably, indeed, gave birth to agriculture, and therewith cultivation itself, and while vast regions of our own continent were in pre-Columbian times made fertile thereby, still it has been comparatively unknown to the American mind until very lately. Now, however, its advantages are beginning to be perceived even beyond the confines of the arid districts.

Within the past few years irrigation has made enormous advances in all quarters of the great arid regions of the west, and it is estimated that there are now over 14,000 miles of main canals, with over 200,000 miles of lateral, or supply ditches, representing an outlay of many millions of dollars, and bringing thousands of square mile under cultivation.

Great enterprises have been carried out, and others are in execution, or have been conceived, in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, New Mexico and Arizona, and the transformation in the aspect of extensive tracts in these states and territories has been magical. There is a strong hold for capitalists today, insuring large and certain profits in the carrying out of irrigating works in those parts of the United States.

Since the arrival of the government surveying party in Denver, a new feeling has been awakened all along the line, and lands situated in what is termed the arid regions, are being eagerly sought even as far north and east as Boston. We are of the opinion that the appropriation of congress for the investigation of this great subject will do more towards developing the country than anything that has occurred for years, and we feel that in the hurry and rush to obtain suitable lands the Salt River valley will not be neglected.—Phoenix Gazette.

## Indicted For Cutting Timber.

A letter from Flagstaff, to the senior editor conveys the intelligence that the directors of the Arizona Northern Belt Railroad Company were indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury, recently sitting in Prescott, for cutting timber on government lands. Not only were the present directors indicted, but presumably every person who has served in that capacity, no matter for how brief a period, since the organization of the A. N. B. Co.

Following are the names given of the "wood choppers" who the officials of the land department will endeavor to catch: J. W. Eddy, President; A. A. McDowell, J. R. Porter, A. H. Hackney, W. H. Cook, W. A. Holmes, D. M. Riordan and Geo. W. Sterritt.

The eastern gentlemen who have figured as directors are doubtless "in the soup" also, although their names are not mentioned in the letter to the indictments are returnable January 21st, 1889, at Prescott—special term.

Mr. Eddy writes, "I had the satisfaction of receiving a letter from the department saying that all our papers were regular and right, the route approved and all satisfactory. This, I supposed would and did stop the civil suits, when lo and behold, we are all indicted with criminal intent."

We will add that the senior editor of the Belt—and it is likewise true of others whose names are here mentioned—was never present at a meeting of the board of directors when the cutting of timber was authorized, and the work of construction was in the hands of an executive board, entirely separate from the directors.

The Prescott Courier says: "Talk is that indictments by the wholesale were found by the late U. S. grand jury. Some of the indicted have come to Prescott and given bonds, others will do so. It is common talk that complaints against some of these men were prompted by spite. If so, the complainants will find to their cost that such acts will bring poor reward in Arizona."—Silver Belt.

## Oranges and Alfalfa.

The Redlands Cirograph published in Southern California has an interview with Mr. J. B. Glover, of Redlands, in which the following valuable information on the cultivation of oranges and alfalfa appears. We quote: "I have about twenty acres of peaches and apricots and one acre of alfalfa. All are twelve years old, also four acres of alfalfa and one acre of blackberries. We irrigate the peaches, apricots and orange trees about six times during the year. The twenty acres require two days' time each irrigation; cultivating and plowing about a month each year, and pruning about three weeks. Third year, peaches and apricots yield, with a fair price, \$0.50 per acre, and continue to increase for several years. From the four acres of alfalfa I received the first year about twenty-five tons of hay; the second year, including the first, I sold \$500 worth and fed six head of stock besides. If I were to commence anew, I would make a specialty of oranges and alfalfa. Alfalfa would give an income from the first year, until the orange trees came into bearing. If a man plants orange trees alone he must expect to work at his trade, if he has no other labor until the trees begin to bear. I have lived in this state thirty-three years. I like it here better than any part of California. Orange culture is the chief of industries and the most productive."

## Notice.

All parties indebted to the Florence Hotel are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled by January 1st, 1889, as there will be a change in the parties interested. L. K. DRAIS, CHAS. H. STARR.

## H. N. ALEXANDER.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Irvine Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Will practice in all Courts in the Territory  
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CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor.

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Office at residence, Main Street, Florence, A. T.

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Executes all kinds of papers with dispatch,  
Prompt attention paid to all collections. Will  
attend cases in Justice Courts, Chancery, Probate,  
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General Merchandise,  
DRUGS & NOTIONS. Strictly a cash business.  
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in children's teeth.

Deformities of the mouth, throat,  
acquired, corrected, and  
artificial dentures made.

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WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.

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sent by mail or express will  
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Low Prices.

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best accommodations at the  
most reasonable  
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